

## The Knoxville Independent

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"No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty, none less inclined to take or touch what they have not honestly earned."—Abraham Lincoln.

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Shorter working days are necessary  
to preserve health and ideals.There is no probability of an im-  
mediate strike of the railroad brother-  
hoods.A trade union is like a bank. If you  
expect to get anything from it you  
must put something into it.More than 80,000 workers in New  
York city, labor leaders assert, will be  
affected by the establishment of the  
eight hour day in the needle industries.A New York actuary says that pri-  
vate insurance companies in this coun-  
try are selling health insurance to  
American workmen at from 50 per  
cent to 200 per cent higher than the  
cost.

## A BLUFF EXPOSED.

Campaign Against the Seamen's Act  
Has Ingotiously Collapsed."The seamen's law is working out to  
the good advantage of both employers  
and seamen."This is the announcement of Secre-  
tary of Commerce Redfield in an in-  
terview June 30, referring to the op-  
eration of the La Follette law to make  
the traveling public against disaster.Along with this declaration comes  
the news that the Pacific Mail Steam-  
ship company will resume business be-  
tween San Francisco and the Orient on  
Aug. 19. The Pacific Mail fought the  
seamen's law tooth and nail. It re-  
ported to all sorts of methods in trying  
to break down this humane measure.Finally it tried to bluff the adminis-  
tration and the public into the belief  
that this law was "driving American ship-  
ping off the high seas." It failed in  
this, and it did sell its vessels to go  
into the Atlantic trade. It sold these  
ships at a tremendous profit. Now it  
buys a new fleet to reap the big money  
in Pacific transportation.In the light of this, what will the  
people think of those threats of the  
Pacific Mail? The assaults of inter-  
ested business upon measures of social  
justice are to be taken only for what  
they are worth—sordid and dishonest  
uncombe. The seamen's law stands.  
The campaign of the shipping interests  
against it has collapsed—collapsed be-  
cause of its own rotten foundation.—  
La Follette's Magazine.

## The Strike Breaker.

Representatives of the New York  
Railways company acknowledge that  
8,250 strike breaking motormen and  
conductors have been employed since  
Sept. 6 last, when the strike on these  
lines started. Of this number the com-  
pany has been compelled to discharge  
all but 3,778 because of inefficiency and  
thievery.KEEP HANDS OFF  
DURING STRIKESAttitude of Department of Labor  
Toward Industrial Disputes.

## STRIKE BREAKING BARRED

Welfare of Wage Earners and Ad-  
vancement of Opportunities For Em-  
ployment Chief Aims of the Govern-  
ment—Policy Pursued in Complete  
Accord With the Law on the Matter.The two subjects which Secretary  
Wilson's report for the department of  
labor principally emphasizes are medi-  
ation in labor controversies and em-  
ployment opportunities. Many notable  
instances of mediation are described,  
and some remarkable results are re-  
ported.The attitude of the department of  
labor as to sending workers to places  
where there are strikes and lockouts is  
especially interesting. On this point  
Secretary Wilson says:"To promulgate in any manner in-  
formation concerning workmen wanted  
where a strike exists or is threatened  
would be inconsistent with the pur-  
pose prescribed for the department by  
its organic law, which is to foster, pro-  
mote and develop the welfare of the  
wage earners of the United States, to  
improve their working conditions and  
to advance their opportunities for pro-  
fitable employment." Not only would it  
not advance opportunities for profitable  
employment nor otherwise foster the  
welfare of wage earners to promulgate  
information of demands for help where  
strikes are in progress, but it would  
have the reverse effect. Such a policy  
would be equivalent to directing wage  
earners to places already sufficiently  
supplied with labor, for wherever there  
is a strike or one is imminent that fact  
alone is evidence prima facie that there  
is no real scarcity of labor there. Con-  
ditions of employment are in dispute,  
and that is all. This involves the ques-  
tion of profitable employment—profit-  
able to wage earners. That wage  
earners who have experience at the  
place and in the employment whence  
the demand for more labor comes do  
not look at the offered employment as  
profitable is manifest from their re-  
fusal to continue in it at the offered  
terms, and that they are qualified for it  
is evident from the fact that they have  
been doing it satisfactorily."The policy pursued by the department  
with reference to the labor situation  
where strikes exist or are threatened  
involves five elements, which may be  
generalized as follows: First, workers  
who have had experience with the em-  
ployment in question do not look upon  
it as being profitable; second, as there  
is a sufficient supply of labor already  
there the problem is one not of supply-  
ing labor where it is scarce, but of  
adjusting terms of employment where  
labor is plentiful; third, the wage ear-  
ners engaged in the dispute are qual-  
ified by virtue of the training and expe-  
rience they have had to perform the kind  
of work required, and this would not  
always be the case with persons who  
without previous experience in that  
employment might respond to the re-  
ported demand; fourth, for the United  
States employment service to convey  
information of employment offered  
where a strike exists or is threatened  
would be to place it in the position of  
actively assisting one side of the con-  
troversy, whereas if it does not convey  
such information its position is wholly  
passive; fifth, it is a function of the  
department of labor to promote indus-  
trial peace, not industrial disturbance."It follows that the department of  
labor should not make itself a medium  
for conveying information of demands  
for wage earners where labor disputes  
are the cause of the demand. That  
there is already a sufficient supply of  
labor there is as true if it is unem-  
ployed on account of a dispute over  
terms as if it were unemployed for  
lack of employment opportunities from  
other causes. Moreover, the termina-  
tion of such a dispute would result  
either in dismissal of the new employ-  
ees from a service they had been led by  
the department to apply for, or in leav-  
ing unemployed the workers involved  
in the dispute. The point that also  
should be emphasized is the improp-  
riety of the department's informing  
wage earners of opportunities for em-  
ployment at places where their apply-  
ing would serve one side to the dis-  
advantage of the other and thereby  
operate as a disturbing instead of a  
peacemaking factor."State or city agencies may be in a  
position so different as to find it neces-  
sary to pursue a different policy. It  
depends, of course, upon the local laws  
by which they are created or under  
which they operate. This policy, how-  
ever, is the only one the department of  
labor of the United States can adopt  
consistently with the congressional  
legislation that controls the depart-  
ment's administrative activities."Advocates Seven Hour Day.  
The time has come for union labor  
to seek a seven hour workday, in the  
opinion of John P. White, international  
president of the United Mine Workers  
of America. "A further reduction in the  
daily hours is necessary if we are to  
conserve the economic and social wel-  
fare of our vast membership," he says."This is made almost essential by the  
increased introduction of machines. So  
widespread has become their use that  
pick mining in many districts has be-  
come almost a lost art."

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## LATE NEWS

CONDENSED

Happenings Over  
Commonwealth  
as Gleaned from  
Various PlacesSparta.—Mrs. Elizabeth Murray Wil-  
liams died here after a long illness.Franklin.—Smith Stinson, a highly  
respected citizen of the First district,  
was killed by a falling tree.Bethpage.—A thief entered the  
smokehouse of Dick Clark, two miles  
east of here and carried away a quan-  
tity of meat.Elizabethton.—A very important  
meeting of the Watauga Valley Armor  
Plate association was held at the  
board of commerce rooms.Newbern.—The government report  
for cotton ginned in Dyer county up  
to Jan. 16, shows 23,876 bales against  
20,572 bales during the same period  
last year.Chattanooga.—J. W. Crawford, who  
accidentally shot himself in the office  
of the Betterton whisky house, while  
playing with an old pistol, died from  
the effects of the wound.Trezevant.—An election has been  
called for the town of Hollow Rock  
for the first of March for the purpose  
of electing a board of mayor, recorder  
and aldermen for the town.Memphis.—The town of Binghamton  
was thrown into a panic when a rabid  
dog passed through the city, biting  
seven persons and running a number  
of residents into their homes.Knoxville.—Six deputy sheriffs have  
resigned in Knox county. While Sher-  
iff Caulaway will not talk in regard to  
these resignations, it is understood  
that the resignations were for good of  
the service.Dayton.—Dayton had the only real  
get-together meeting she has ever had  
when 125 members of the Dayton busi-  
ness men's club, including the invited  
guests attended, a banquet.Knoxville.—A serious cold spell ex-  
tending over a period of more than  
two weeks would cause Knoxville peo-  
ple who are not supplied with coal to  
remain in bed, according to a number  
of local coal dealers.Brownsville.—The last government  
report for the season has just been is-  
sued and shows 23,532 bales of cotton  
ginned in Haywood county from the  
1916 crop before Jan. 16, as compared  
with 18,260 bales ginned to same date  
last year.Knoxville.—The fact that a young  
girl who had run away from home and  
was brought back to the city by the  
Traveler's aid at the Southern station,  
had to spend a night in jail has caused  
agitation for a detention home for  
girls in the city.Nashville.—Dr. Charles E. Little,  
professor of Latin in Peabody col-  
lege, and president of the Tennessee  
philological association, will soon is-  
sue the program for the meeting to be  
held at Maryville college Friday and  
Saturday, Feb. 23 and 24.Jackson.—Police Judge Herron Pear-  
son in the city court fined Phil and  
Herman Atkins ten dollars on the  
charge of attempting to intimidate wit-  
nesses, summoned to appear and testify  
in a bootlegging case. Atkins was also  
fined fifty dollars on the charge of boot-  
legging.Boliyar.—Work has just begun upon  
a canal in the Ninth civil district of  
Hardeman county which, when com-  
pleted, will be about seven miles long,  
fourteen feet wide and seven feet  
deep. It will drain hundreds of acres  
of fertile land along Gray's creek  
bottom.Knoxville.—If the plan to build a  
race track around the lower lake at  
Chilhowee park is found feasible, the  
East Tennessee division fair grounds  
will be equal to those in any circuit  
in the country. The race track is the  
only thing lacking now and if the pro-  
posed plan is carried out it will give  
a natural amphitheater about the track  
that would cost many thousands of dollars  
to erect artificially.Humboldt.—The ladies of Humboldt  
have organized a strong civic league  
to clean up the town, and are enlist-  
ing men as members.

## CAN DAMAGE OWN VESSELS

Germans Have Right to Do as They  
Please So Long as Other Ship-  
ping Uninjured.Washington, Feb. 8.—German crews  
on vessels interned in American ports  
have a right to damage the vessels to  
any extent they see fit, so long as in  
so doing they do not injure other ship-  
ping and property interests or obstruct  
navigable waters. This was made  
plain by Secretary of War Baker in a  
statement denying that the United  
States has seized or contemplates seiz-  
ing any German interned vessels. Such  
precautions as have been taken, the  
secretary said, were in the interest of  
saving property and preventing the ob-  
struction of harbors.

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Our  
Query and  
Reply  
DepartmentHow many Americans were killed in  
Cuba during the Spanish war?Between May 1 and Oct. 3, 1898, 23  
officers and 257 men were killed, and 4  
officers and 61 men died of wounds.What does "SS" as used in legal doc-  
uments mean?It is an abbreviation of an old Latin  
word, scilicet, meaning namely or to  
wit.At the time Wilson demanded that  
Huerta salute the flag was Huerta pres-  
ident of Mexico or had the government  
been seized by Carranza, and if taken  
by Carranza had Carranza been "rec-  
ognized" by this government?When President Wilson asked Huer-  
ta to salute the American flag in the  
spring of 1914 Huerta was in control  
of the government. After Madero had  
been assassinated and Huerta and his  
followers had seized the government  
Huerta endeavored to secure the rec-  
ognition of his government by the  
United States. This request President  
Wilson refused to grant. The sal-  
lor episode, which brought out the re-  
quest that the Mexican government  
salute the American flag, occurred  
April 9, 1914. Huerta resigned on  
July 15, and Francisco Carbajal had  
charge of the government in the in-  
terim between Huerta's departure and  
its surrender to General Obregon, rep-  
resenting Carranza, on Aug. 12.

Why was the White House so called?

The home of the presidents was  
named in honor of the White House,  
the Virginia home of Martha Wash-  
ington, in New Kent county, in which  
her wedding occurred. Washington  
had many pleasant memories of that  
residence, and it was he who suggest-  
ed the building of a "White House"  
for the presidents. The house is con-  
structed of freestone, which is exces-  
sively porous and consequently would  
be very damp in the interior were it  
not for a thick coat of white lead,  
which is applied about once in ten  
years at a great expense.How many pensioners are there now  
on the United States pension rolls and  
the total amount paid? How many  
now living in foreign countries and  
total amounts paid?During the year ending June 30,  
1915, the number of persons on the  
pension rolls in the United States was  
743,327, and the total amount paid  
them was \$164,537,494. The total num-  
ber of pensioners living in all foreign  
countries was 4,690, and the total  
amount paid them was \$945,220.What are the prerogatives of the king  
of England?Many parts of the king's prerog-  
atives have been regulated and modified  
by statute, and in such cases it is not  
always clear whether the authority  
now exercised is derived from statute  
or from the prerogative. All legisla-  
tive power, asserted Dr. A. Lawrence  
Lowell, professor of the science of gov-  
ernment at Harvard university, is vest-  
ed in the king and parliament—that is,  
in the king acting in concert with the  
two houses. Legally, every act re-  
quires the royal assent, and, indeed,  
the houses can transact business only  
during the pleasure of the crown, which  
summons and prorogues them, and can  
at any moment dissolve the house of  
commons. But it is important to note  
that by itself and apart from parlia-  
ment the crown has today within the  
United Kingdom no inherent legislative  
power whatever. This was not always  
true, for legislation has at times been  
enacted by the crown alone in the form  
of ordinances or proclamations, but the  
practice may be said to have received  
its death blow from the famous opin-  
ion of Lord Coke, "that the king by his  
proclamation cannot create an offense  
before, for then he may alter the law  
of the land." The English crown has  
therefore no inherent power to make  
ordinances for completing the laws,  
such as is possessed by the chief mag-  
istrate in France and other continental  
states.Was there an original of Woodworth's  
"Old Oaken Bucket?"The original well, so graphically de-  
scribed by Woodworth in his immortal  
poem, is in the village of Greenbush,  
a part of the town of Scituate, Mass.  
The house in which the author lived in  
his boyhood still stands beside the  
well, and the "wide spreading pond  
and the mill that stood by it" may also  
be seen. The well and sweep remain  
the same as described so many years  
ago. It is a common sight at the pre-  
sent day to see the passerby stop and  
take a drink from—  
The old oaken bucket, the iron bound  
bucket,  
The moss covered bucket that hangs in  
the well.What foreigners have had statues  
erected to them in Washington, and  
why?Lafayette, for distinguished services  
during the Revolutionary war; Rocham-  
beau, who commanded a French  
army side by side with the Americans  
under Washington at the final surren-  
der of Cornwallis; Kosciuszko, a Polish  
patriot and general, who served in the  
war of the Revolution; Baron Steu-  
ben, an officer of the German army  
under Frederick the Great and a most  
effective drillmaster for the Ameri-  
can army; Commodore John Barry,  
Irish by birth, who rendered valuable  
service to the Americans as a naval  
commander during the Revolutionary war.

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## "MADE IN AMERICA"

## Why Not?

A farsighted merchant has  
placed this sign over his  
door: "We handle Ameri-  
can made goods exclusive-  
ly."A move in the right direc-  
tion—"Made In America."If every merchant confined  
his stock to homemade  
goods there would be no  
army of the unemployed in  
America.

Merchants, get busy

What is meant by "kit-cat pictures?"

The name is applied to portraits  
(half length figures) painted on canvas,  
36 by 23 inches, called kit-cat size. The  
term originated in the fact that Sir  
Godfrey Kneller, a celebrated painter  
in the early part of the eighteenth cen-  
tury, executed forty-two portraits of  
members of the Kit-Cat club in uni-  
form size. According to Defoe, the  
name of this club was derived from  
Kit (for Christopher) Cat, in whose  
house the club held its meetings. The  
association was instituted in London  
in 1703 and consisted of noblemen and  
gentlemen favorable to the succession  
of the house of Hanover, but whose  
ostensible object was the encourage-  
ment of literature and the fine arts.  
Among its members were Addison,  
Steele, Walpole, Marlborough, Sir God-  
frey Kneller and others. The club was  
dissolved in 1720, previous to which  
each of the members presented his  
portrait, as above mentioned, to Jacob  
Tsonson, an eminent publisher, who  
was the founder of the club and its  
secretary. Those interesting portraits  
are now in the possession of an old  
family in Hertfordshire, England.Till what time did England produce  
enough food for her own needs?  
About 1845.1. What is a prize court? 2. Does  
each nation at war have its own prize  
court? 3. Has a nation at war a right  
to seize a neutral vessel and condemn  
it to the prize court to keep the cargo  
of the vessel from reaching the enemy?1. It is a court having jurisdiction of all  
prizes taken in war, as ships and their  
cargoes, with power to decide if they  
were rightfully captured, what disposi-  
tion shall be made of them, etc. It  
is sometimes called an admiralty court.  
2. Every maritime power has. 3. In  
time of war a belligerent state has  
a right to capture and seize contraband  
goods to prevent them reaching an en-  
emy. This includes the right to visit  
and search a neutral ship and take it  
into a prize court for adjudication as to  
contraband cargo, but not as to the ship  
itself. The belligerent making the seizure,  
however, must be very sure that the  
contraband goods are intended for  
the enemy.When did General U. S. Grant change  
his name?The congressman through whom he  
gained his appointment to West Point  
added the name of Simpson, which was  
that of Grant's mother's family. All  
attempts to correct the mistake were  
fruitless. He was thenceforth known  
as Ulysses Simpson Grant. The name  
which his parents gave him was Hiram  
Ulysses.(1) Does the king of England have the  
same power of veto as the president of  
the United States?(2) Is the prime minister appointed by  
the king?(3) Can the house of commons pass a  
bill that was defeated by the lords over  
the house of lords? If so, what major-  
ity is required?(1) Theoretically he has the power of  
veto, but this power is never exercised.  
Parliament is supreme.

(2) Yes.

(3) Under the parliament act of 1911  
all money bills, if not passed by the  
house of lords without amendment,  
may become law without their concur-  
rence upon the royal assent being sig-  
nified. Public bills other than money  
bills or a bill extending the maximum  
duration of parliament, if passed by the  
house of commons in three successive  
sessions, whether of the same parlia-  
ment or not, and rejected each time (or  
not passed) by the house of lords, may  
become law without their concurrence  
on the royal assent being signified,  
provided that two years have elapsed  
between the second reading in the first  
session of the house of commons and  
the third reading in the third session  
of the house of commons.What are the "elder statesmen" of  
Japan?Between the Japanese cabinet and  
the crown stands a small body of men,  
the survivors of those by whose gen-  
ius modern Japan was raised to her  
present high position among the na-  
tions. Of late years others than such  
survivors have been admitted to mem-  
bership. These are known as "elder  
statesmen." Their proved ability con-  
stitutes an invaluable asset, and in the  
solution of serious problems their  
decision may be said to be final.\$1.25 FOUR MONTHLY MAGAZINES \$1.25  
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